

The free white laborers generally consider the Chinese as coolies or slaves.

The negro here is far superior to the Chinaman principally from contact with the white race.

The effect of elevating a Chinaman to a voter would be fraught with great dangers.

**CADIZ.**

JOSEPH G. CADIZ, a resident in California from 1849 to 1854, and from 1865 to the present time, and a traveller during the interim in South America, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, sworn and examined :

**Chinese in Peru.**

While in Peru Chinese were imported there under contract at Hong Kong. They went there for a certain consideration, under parties purchasing them and taking them to Peru. On their arrival they were sold by one, or in lots of tens, twenties, fifties, hundreds, and so on. There were several lines of sailing vessels bringing them out continually, the ships being overcrowded; and on many occasions there had been revolutions on board, risings and mutinies among them. They were sold at \$350 to \$400 apiece. When deeded to a party, whatever the number might be, they were taken in a mass. This sale or lease was for a term of eight years. These slaves were bound over for that amount of money, and the buyer was to pay each one of them four dollars a month, of their currency, and find him in his clothing and victuals. They were bought and sold as slaves, and recognized by the laws of the country; and they were of the same class that come from Hong Kong to California. In Costa Rica, between 1871 and 1872, the government tried the experiment of a cargo of 800 of them. They were purchased at Hong Kong and taken there and sold. The same system prevails here only under a different guise and form. The coolie-trade is very active now; the same as in Peru.

**Sold for certain periods.****Inferior race.**

They are ignorant, and stupid, and very dishonest, and, in my opinion, the most inferior race there is existing, the class that is here.

**BASSETT.**

JAMES M. BASSETT, journalist, editor of *Los Angeles Herald*, and a resident in California for twenty-five years, sworn and examined :

**Economic effects of Chinese labor.**

The Chinese who are here and are coming here tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; their labor has been beneficial to a few people and injurious to the masses. Some enterprises have been pushed forward more rapidly than they could have been without the assistance of some such labor as the Chinese. In the common occupations of life their labor has been a disadvantage to the people; and that, I think, is the opinion of the masses. It tends to degrade white labor, the impression prevailing among the laboring classes that the Chinese are brought here as slaves.

**Public opinion in favor of restriction.**

Public opinion of the state would be in favor of protecting those who are here, and preventing any further immigration. Nine out of ten, outside of the few who are benefited largely by Chinese labor, would entertain that opinion.

**Undesirable to give them the franchise.**

In regard to the future of the state: politically, if the Chinaman ultimately becomes a voter, and they continue to come, he will hold the balance of power in a very short time; morally, the effect is bad. If the Chinese had a vote in San Francisco it would exceed that of the whites.